

the Senate have been thinking of?" His idea was that the Administration Senators should have combined to delay action, but when Senator Vilas explained on the following day that the friends of the President had succeeded in procuring the adoption of a concurrent resolution, instead of a joint resolution Mr. Cleveland admitted that they had accomplished about all that could reasonably be expected from their limited number.

When the prompt and positive action of the Senate convinced the President that no influence could prevent the House from adopting a similar course, his next object was to avoid being confronted with a joint resolution. He does not want to be hurried into taking decisive action. From the most authentic information obtainable it appears that the President is of the opinion that it is too early for the United States Government to take any positive step with regard to Cuba. He has had assurance from the Spanish Government that something effective in the direction of suppressing the insurrection would be done before the setting in of the rainy season. The Spanish Minister here, Senor Dupuy de Lome, has informed Secretary Olney that it is the purpose of General Weyler to prosecute aggressive and relentless warfare against the Cubans without interruption or cessation, even during the rainy season.

CAMPBELL'S VIEWS CITED.

General Martinez Campos has been quoted as saying that his successor would discover that such an uninterrupted campaign could not be waged. The President coincides in this opinion. He has devoted considerable time to the study of the conditions, including climatic changes and effects, in Cuba, and apparently does not believe that General Weyler can conduct military movements on a large scale during the period known as the rainy season. He thinks that the Spanish authorities should be allowed, without interference on the part of this Government, to demonstrate their ability to cope with the revolution for a month or six weeks yet; that General Weyler should be permitted to develop his plans and fulfill his promise to suppress the insurrection, or so cripple the Cubans as to virtually break their power, during the time that he is indicated.

Friends of the Administration in the House of Representatives were requested to exert themselves to prevent the adoption of a joint resolution and they succeeded. In fact, Chairman Hitt was not disposed to press the President to adopt a course that did not commend itself to his judgment.

Should General Weyler fail to accomplish anything toward the overthrow of the insurgents during the current month the President will probably extend to the Cubans the recognition demanded by both Houses of Congress. The temper of Congress is to give the President that much time to fully consider the subject, as it has been voted by the Senate and the House; then should it be manifest that the President still remained reluctant to pursue the course recommended to him by the representatives of the people, the adoption of a joint resolution would quickly follow. The President, however, is not oblivious of the universal demand of the citizens of this country that a helping hand be extended to the struggling Cubans, and it is believed that he will comply in a few weeks by the issuance of a proclamation recognizing the belligerent rights of the insurgents, unless the power of Spain shall in the meantime accomplish results that none of our friends believe to be possible.

SOME ARE CRITICIZING.

In the opinion of some of the prominent men in Congress, the law-making power is going too far in its enthusiasm for Cuba in the direction of vesting "emergency" authority in the President. In the Senate to-day Senator Gorman gave notice of his intention to move for a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill authorizing an increase of the navy was passed yesterday. Senator Gorman to-night explained his reasons for entering this motion. He said the bill, as it passed the Senate, conferred powers upon the President never granted to that office in the whole history of the Government. He added that in the present condition of affairs, with probable dangers confronting the United States, he regarded it as necessary to empower the President with authority to meet any emergency that might arise. But, continued Senator Gorman, the grant of such authority should be hedged by limitations of a nature that had been invariably made by all previous Congresses. He said the bill that passed the Senate yesterday within about three minutes' time not only authorized an increase of the navy by the enlistment of one thousand men, but empowered the President, in case of an emergency, "in his own discretion," to enlist the naval militia of various States for a period of two years and to charter vessels for the transportation of naval forces and stores.

In addition to the increase of the navy proposed by this bill, added Senator Gorman, the Naval Appropriation bill, now pending in the House, provides for the enlistment of 1,000 men. Senator Gorman said that Congress, as the only power authorized to declare war, should not delegate unlimited powers to the Executive. He recognized that during the coming recess of Congress events might occur presenting an emergency demanding prompt and decisive action. He admitted that the President ought to be empowered to meet any such emergency, but contended that the authority intended to provide him with the means of protecting the honor and interests of the Government during recess of Congress should be limited. He said that should the bill as it passed the Senate go through the House and obtain the approval of the President it would become a permanent statute and vest all future Presidents with this unusual power. His objection in moving a reconsideration was to have the bill modified so as to conform to other similar measures that have been enacted by Congress and since the establishment of the Government.

GOBMAN'S CONCISE OPINION.

Senator Gorman was absent when the bill passed yesterday, but upon reading it to-day he was impressed with the unprecedented power it conferred upon the Executive. He conferred with Senators of both houses in the Chamber, and they agreed with him that the bill ought to be reconsidered and modified. It was after this conference that the Maryland Senator entered his motion for reconsideration.

The Senator voted for the Cuban resolutions, and believes in the policy of having force, if necessary, any position that may the United States prepare to maintain, he is taken on this subject, but he thinks it safer to adhere to the precedents of the Government, as established by its history of over a century, than to desert from them.

CRISPI FAVORS THE WAR.

But Many Italians Think Abyssinia Is Not Worth One-Tenth What Fighting for It Has Cost Them.

By Julian Ralph.
London, March 3.—Close students of the

situation at Rome have been for weeks prepared for the Cabinet crisis now provoked by the foolhardy effort of General Baratieri to retrieve his fallen fortunes.

While the Commander-in-Chief of the Italian forces has been fighting the brave Abyssinians, Crispi's Cabinet has been divided against him, just as all Italy has been divided into two parties, the one favoring an intense prosecution of the war; the other insisting that the whole of Abyssinia was not worth a tenth of what the war has already cost.

Crispi is for war, but it is said that two of his Ministers, Baron Sonnino and Signor Saracco, are hostile to the chief and his belligerent plans. The resignation of the Cabinet would please both sides, since it would throw on Parliament the responsibility of deciding whether to prosecute or abandon the war. Should Parliament decide for war the dissenting Ministers will resign. Crispi will fill their places with men of his opinion, and harmony will return.

The history of Italian relations with Abyssinia is needed to make intelligent to most readers the crisis that has now befallen that nation, which is at a vastly lower economic ebb than even poor old Spain.

ITALY'S COLONIZING MANIA.

It is a dozen or fifteen years ago since Italy, witnessing the scramble of European powers for pieces of Africa, attempted a bit of colonizing for herself, thus leaving Austria as she is to-day, the only nation in Europe without a colony. Italy had got a bare foothold of a Red Sea place called Massowah. It was a mere coaling station. The French had a similar foothold in the Gulf of Tadjurah, an arm of the Red Sea, a little way south of Massowah. The Italians, fired with the idea of becoming a colonial power, edged a little way toward and then deeper and further into Abyssinia, pushing at last to a far interior place called Kassala, a few hundred miles down the Nile, below Wady Halfa, the British outpost in Nubia. This Italy still holds.

At the same time the Italians forced their way slowly south toward the border of the Tigre State, forming the State called Erythraea, a long, narrow territory parallel to the Red Sea and reaching below, as well as behind, the French post. Abyssinia was all this time in a state of unrest. There was fighting among chiefs and the Italians were espousing the causes of some and opposing others. In time the Italians exerted their influence for the crowning of the Negus Menelek, "emperor of all Abyssinia," and made a treaty with him

by which Italy assumed a protectorate. Menelek, a crafty, cowardly monarch, attempted to tamper with the treaty during its preparation, and afterward began to violate its provisions. Finally he declared he had been deceived and never understood that the treaty gave the Italians a protectorate.

Italy, however, had seen to it. The European powers had recognized the treaty as a valid document, even France being persuaded to acknowledge its force. War with Menelek began six or more months ago. At that time there was a great deal of strife among the lesser chiefs against each other, against Menelek and against the Italians, the situation thus: "Abyssinia is the bone the jackal Italy is cronying for. Italy waits to see us kill one another, so that it may take the bone, but she shall see us all unite the moment she moves." This has proved to be the case to-day. It is said that only one small chief sides with the Italians. The war has been frightfully expensive. The Italian army has to journey over a range of tall, bleak, barren mountains, carrying all the weapons, food and stores of every kind on muleback. Italian agitators against Crispi have said, "We need more mules and less generals."

COSTLY COMMISSARIAT.

The commissariat costs more than all else combined. It severely strains the impoverished exchequer. The spectacle of this expensive conflict for burning desert land and a few green patches in the valleys is very ludicrous.

UP TO THE LAST ACCOUNTS AT HAND, THE

General Albertone, the Italian Officer Killed in the Battle Against Menelek's Forces.

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MENELEK'S CRAFTINESS.

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EMPEROR MENELEK IN FIGHTING GARB.

THE ABYSSINIAN WARRIOR WHO HAS DEFIED THE POWER OF ITALY FOR YEARS AND ON SUNDAY LAST SWEEPED THE TROOP OF KING HUBERT BEFORE HIM.

Italians have 12,000 or 15,000 soldiers and a Red Sea squadron of eight warships engaged against Abyssinia. These are confronted by Menelek's forces of 36,000 and by 15,000 Mohammedans. The Abyssinians are a Christian people. Their faith is closely allied to the Greek Church. The Mohammedans hate them, but they hate the Italian intruders worse.

Every day for months the Khalifa of Khartoum, in the Mahdi's mosque, has been proclaiming a holy war against the Italians and resorting to terrible threats against the faithful who refuse to enlist under his banner. Just as persistently, so the Italians say, the French and Russians, and especially the French, have been supplying modern arms to Menelek's forces.

mand of the forces in Africa.

General Baldissera left Italy secretly at the end of February to supplant Baratieri. The Abyssinians are evidently quite as good soldiers as the Italians. They deserve to rank with the "fuzzy-wuzzies" of Sudan as "fust clars fightin' men." As a matter of fact, they are far superior, for they have considerable civilization, manufacture excellent modern weapons and are under half a dozen European instructors. They are not nomads, but have established towns and command especial interest as Christians of the ancient Coptic branch of the Eastern Church.

WILLIAMS HAS RESIGNED.

Our Consul-General at Havana Has Withdrawn from the Consular Service, but the Reason Is Not Known.

Washington, March 3.—The report that Ramon O. Williams had tendered his resignation as United States Consul-General at Havana cannot be confirmed officially, but it is understood on excellent authority that it is true, and that the letter of resignation was delivered at the State Department within the past three days.

The desire of Mr. Williams to withdraw from the consular service at this critical aspect of the relations of Spain and the United States is somewhat surprising, particularly as he is returned to Cuba not many months ago with the understanding, as it was supposed here, that he would remain until the insurrection reached some definite settlement.

It was understood at that time that Consul-General Williams had become persona non grata to the Spanish authorities in Cuba for the reason that through a West Indian express company, in Brooklyn, with which his brother was connected, an alleged underground method of communication had been opened with the insurgents.

It was also said that while this was put forward unofficially as a reason for Mr. Williams' desired retirement, another very potent factor in his unpopularity was his insistence upon the rights of American citizens to fair trial and treatment in Cuba.

On this latter question as to the right of the United States Consul-General to act in a quasi diplomatic capacity and present remonstrances to the Captain General of Cuba when the liberties of American citizens were involved, some very pointed correspondence took place between Secretary Olney and the Spanish Minister in Washington.

In a letter dated September 26, 1895, and laid before Congress by the President February 11 last, Secretary Olney distinctly asserted the right of the Consul General to make representations where the rights of his countrymen were involved "simply as the local depository and delegate of the sovereign power for the purposes and to the extent of the usages fixed by treaty," and he said to the Spanish Minister: "I address this note to you in the expectation that the direct relations known to exist between yourself and the superior authority in Cuba will enable you to set the Governor-General right upon this important point."

The Governor-General was set right, and Consul-General Williams, who awaited a decision on this matter at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., returned to his post of duty with a distinct recognition of his powers of remonstrance in the name of the United States.

Mr. Williams came on to Washington in response to a request and at the solicitation. It is understood, of the President and Secretary of State, decided to return to his post.

Mr. Williams has been in continuous service in a consular capacity at Havana since 1874. He, of course, speaks Spanish fluently and has discharged the duties of his position with marked ability, though also charged with assisting Emilio Dickinson, a clerk, on Thirty-third street, and was held in \$300 bail for trial, Henry C. Piercy, of No. 130 West Eleventh street, becoming his bondsman. He went out of town on the day set for his trial, and a bench warrant was issued. Court Officer O'Connor found him at the Sturtevant House yesterday.

BOTH HIS LEGS BROKEN.

While Daniel Davis, fifty-two years old, was driving down Eighth avenue with a truck load of beer yesterday afternoon both horses stumbled and fell, and in an effort to bring the horses up Davis was thrown from the truck to the ground and sustained a fracture of both legs and severe contusions on the head. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

ITALY'S CRUSHING DEFEAT IN AFRICA.

Continued from First Page.

guns and all their provisions. Even the Government acknowledges that when General Baratieri was compelled to order his army to retreat from the position held by it he was forced to abandon many of his guns. The nature of the country prevented the guns from being used against the enemy and later prevented the Italians from taking them with them in their retreat. These, of course, have fallen into the hands of the Abyssinians, who will now undoubtedly use them against their former owners. The captured guns will enormously aid the artillery forces of the Abyssinians, already a factor that had to be taken into account by the Italians.

The situation is regarded as being so serious that the Government has called out all the reserves of 1872. Every effort will be made to hasten the despatch of reinforcements to Abyssinia. Orders have been issued for all the available transport steamers to assemble at Naples on Saturday next for the purpose of taking on board troops for immediate despatch to Massowah.

A General Baldissera, who was recently appointed to succeed General Baratieri in the chief command of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, has arrived at Massowah. It is reported that General Baratieri's attack upon the Abyssinians Sunday was the result of his desire to make a grand military coup and rehabilitate his reputation before he was superseded by General Baldissera.

BLIND ARCHITECT'S PRIZE.

Dennis A. Reardon, Who Has Been Sightless from Birth, Designs the Accepted Plans for a Boston Building.

Boston, Mass., March 3.—The new dormitory of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, in South Boston, will be the curiosity of the public buildings of the city, the accepted plans having been drawn by Dennis A. Reardon, who is totally blind. It is believed that this is the first case on record where a blind man's design for a public building has been accepted.

The plans call for a four-story brick building 25,000 feet. The trimmings will be of light sandstone. In the basement of the building will be the heating apparatus and storerooms. On the first floor will be offices and quarters for the supervisor and sleeping rooms. The other floors will be given up to sleeping rooms. Experts have seen the plans pronounce them equal to those of an artist with all his facilities, so neatly are they finished. The front elevation shows the minute indentation of curves, trimmings, etc., with mathematical precision.

"He is sixty-five years old and has been blind since a child. He is regularly employed at the institution, having full charge of the printing department. He resides with his family on Elm street, in a house also designed by himself.

"Then there is Alcoholism, its plied-up demijohns and beer barrels and hogheads of fiery death, a barricade high and long as the Alleghenies and Rockies and Sierra Nevadas, pouring forth day and night their ammunition of wretchedness and woe. When a German wants to take a drink he takes beer. When an Englishman wants to take a drink, he takes ale. When a Scotchman wants to take a drink, he takes whisky. But when an American wants to take a drink, he takes anything he can lay his hands on. Plenty of statistics to tell how much money is spent in this country for rum, and how many drunkards die! But who will give us the statistics of how many hearts are crushed under the heel of this worst demon of the centuries? How many hopes blasted? How many children turned out on the world, or accursed with stigma of a debauched ancestry?"

"Socialism, Communism and Nihilism mean, 'Too wicked to acknowledge God, and too lazy to earn a living,' and among the mightiest obstacles to be overcome are those organized elements of domestic, social and political ruin."

"Another thing quoted for discouragement, but which I quote for encouragement, is foreign emigration. Now that from Castle Garden we turn back by the first poor ship the foreign vagabondism, we are getting people the vast majority of whom come to make an honest living, among them some of the bravest and the best. If you should turn back from this land to Europe for the foreign minister of the Gospel and the foreign attorneys and the foreign merchants and the foreign philanthropists, what a robbery of our pulpits, our court rooms, our storehouses and our beneficent institutions, and what a putting back of every monetary, merciful, moral and religious interest of the land! I know the stale cry, 'America for Americans!' But we are all descended from foreigners, unless we are Indians. What if at the time the Mayflower was coming to Plymouth Rock with that group of foreigners the American Indians had cried out: 'Away from these American shores! America for Americans!' What if when we got off this world and go up toward the gate of Heaven, the angels should cry out: 'Away! Heaven for Heavenians!' This commingling here of all nationalities under the blessing of God will

Mrs. Wallace Refuses to Live in Her Flat Any Longer, Because of Her Pet's Absence.

Mrs. Jennie Wallace, a widow, seventy years old, who moved from No. 350 East Seventy-seventh street yesterday, is in trouble. When she turned away from the rooms she had occupied for several years she wept.

"I cannot bear to stay here any longer," the old lady said to some of her neighbors. "It is not home to me now that Fanny's gone."

Fanny is a black and tan dog, of excellent breed, and Mrs. Wallace received quite an income from the sale of her progeny.

The money that came in this way was all the widow had to live upon. Under the circumstances it was hardly strange that Mrs. Wallace got attached to Fanny.

A week or more ago Fanny suddenly disappeared. Mrs. Wallace really grieved over her loss. She was not content to stay in her rooms, and finally determined to go where friends could sympathize with her in the affliction. Mrs. Wallace is now with relatives at No. 304 West Seventy-fourth street.

FIREMAN SCALDED TO DEATH.

Frank Eckman Killed by the Accident on the Luckenbach.

The tug Louis Luckenbach, of New York, which was disabled off Point Judith Monday, reached Newport last night.

The tug was disabled by a bolt in the boiler blowing out. Frank Eckman, the fireman, was so badly scalded when the accident occurred that he died. His body will be brought to New York.

CLEVELAND AT CARNEGIE HALL.

Continued from First Page.

healthy flush upon his cheeks, his step was firm, and his eyes seemed brighter than on the occasion of his last public appearance in New York. He wore the same style of garments to which he has been accustomed for years—a long frock coat of broadcloth, buttoned tight about his portly form, and a turned down collar, with a narrow black cravat leaving a generous expanse of white shirt bosom visible. He was the personification of official neatness, all save the shoes. They were of leather and unquestionably had been highly polished when he left his apartments, to start for Carnegie Hall, but somewhere en route he must have waded in the snow, for the shoes were bright and dull in spots, like a picture from the brush of an impressionist. But if his shoes were marred, not so his good humor, for he laughed sometimes almost boisterously at the sallies of Dr. Talmage, and smiled pleasantly at the witty references or added approvingly at the unclouded oratory of Professor Washington.

And, by the way, it was this same modest, unassuming negro educator from the South who was the lion of the evening, next to the President. He was a revelation to the people of the cold North.

An Orator of the South.

He has fire and magnetism and gifts of oratory which few of our Northern orators possess, whether they be black or white. His speech with force and with conviction, and whenever he said anything he left an indelible impression in the minds of his hearers that whether what he said was right or wrong, he believed it to be right.

And so the evening passed away. Three hymns were sung: "O God, Beneath Thy Guiding Hand," "All Hail the Power of Jesus's Name" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and finally, the Rev. Dr. McMillan spoke the benediction, the great audience filed slowly in the hall and the service on the stage shook one another's hands, and the Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church found themselves many thousands of dollars richer.

Say what you will, it was the President of the United States who did it, and this being so, it was a fitting close for the seventh year of Grover Cleveland's tenure of the office of chief executive of the nation.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage said among other things:

"Our glorious Presbyterianism is in full bloom to-night. This will be a historical meeting, and far down the years it will be told that in the commercial metropolis of this nation the man who has on him the highest honors this world can give, and twice having received these honors from the American people, in this great mass meeting for God and righteousness put down the grandeur of his office at the feet of Jesus, and if they know in heaven what is done on earth, then amid the rejoicings before the throne is the gladness of one of the early, ardent friends of Home Missions, the consecrated pastor, Mr. Cleveland, once of Caldwell, N. J., but now among the great cloud of witnesses heading over this triumphal scene."

"Germany for scholarship, England for manufactures, France for manna, Egypt for antiquities, Italy for pictures. But America for God!"

"You must remember that it is only about 7 o'clock in the morning of our nation's life. Great cities are to flash and roar among what are called the 'Bad Lands' of the Dakotas and the great 'Columbia' of Washington State, and that on which we put our school boy fingers on the map and spelled out as the 'Great American Desert,' is, through systematic and consummating irrigation, to bloom like Chatsworth Park and be made more productive than those regions dependent upon uncertain and spasmodic rainfall. All those regions, as well as those regions already cultivated, to be inhabited! That was a sublime thing said by Henry Clay, while crossing the Allegheny Mountains, and he was waiting for the stage horses to be reined, as he stood on a rock, arms folded, looking off into the valley, and some one said to him, 'Mr. Clay, what are you thinking about?' He replied, 'I am listening to the on-coming tramp of the future generations of America.' Have you laid our home missionary scheme on such an infinitude of scale? If the work of bringing one soul to God is so great, can a thousand million be captured?"

"Then there is Alcoholism, its plied-up demijohns and beer barrels and hogheads of fiery death, a barricade high and long as the Alleghenies and Rockies and Sierra Nevadas, pouring forth day and night their ammunition of wretchedness and woe. When a German wants to take a drink he takes beer. When an Englishman wants to take a drink, he takes ale. When a Scotchman wants to take a drink, he takes whisky. But when an American wants to take a drink, he takes anything he can lay his hands on. Plenty of statistics to tell how much money is spent in this country for rum, and how many drunkards die! But who will give us the statistics of how many hearts are crushed under the heel of this worst demon of the centuries? How many hopes blasted? How many children turned out on the world, or accursed with stigma of a debauched ancestry?"

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produce in seventy-five or one hundred years the most magnificent style of man and woman the world ever saw. They will have the wit of one race, the eloquence of another race, the kindness of another, the generosity of another, the high moral character of another, and when that man and woman step forth, their brain and nerve and muscle an intertwining of the fibres of all nationalities, nothing but the new electric photographic apparatus, that can see clear through body, mind and soul, can take of them an adequate picture. But the foreign population of America is less than one-eleventh of all our population, and why all this fuss about foreign immigration? Eighty-nine born Americans to eleven foreigners! If eighty-nine of us New Yorkers, or eighty-nine of us Ohioans, or eighty-nine of us Georgians, or eighty-nine of us Yankees are not equal to eleven foreigners, then we are a starving, illipid group of monuments that ought to be wiped out of existence."

Spoke for the Indians.

The Rev. Charles Thompson, D. D., made an especially earnest plea for help for the home missions, especially among the Indians, and said:

"I appeal in the name of the suffering people in the West—the mothers who wait for teachers for their children, the remnants of Indians whose eyes are 'full of the spirit's melancholy and eternity's despair,' the missionaries who are praying for helpers. I appeal to you in the name of the missionary who has come to their reward and who watch the conflict from on high. In the name of Marcus Whitman, the Paul Revere of Oregon, the missionary who saved three States to the American Union. In the name of Timothy Hill, who after organizing three hundred churches in Kansas stood by a western window, saw the evening sun play on the prairies he loved, exclaimed, 'How beautiful!' and worn out, sank to the floor and died. I appeal to you by the example of the Rev. Cyrus Dickson and by the lion heart of Henry Kendall. Do not their faces bend above us to-night? If they do, I know they kindle with the old prophetic hope. I appeal to you in the name of our country, this darling of divine providence, and in the name of the humanity whose faith is linked with ours. Finally, I appeal to you in the name of the God and Father of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, by His measureless love for your souls, and His infinite compassion for the wandering sheep."

For the "Black Belt" of the South.

Booker T. Washington, who has spent the last fourteen years in efforts to better the condition of the colored people of the South, gave an interesting account of the advancement of the blacks and a sketch of his own life. Speaking of present conditions, he said:

"While at Hampton I resolved that I would go into the far South and give my life to providing this same kind of opportunity for self-awakening and self-help that I found provided for me at the Hampton Institute; and so, starting at Tuskegee, Ala., in 1881, in a small shanty with one teacher and thirty students, without a dollar's worth of property, this spirit of self-help and industrial thrift, coupled with aid from the State and generosity from the North, has resulted in our building at Tuskegee an institution of 800 students, gathered from nineteen States; seventy instructors, 1,400 acres of land, and thirty-eight buildings, twenty-three industries, in all, property valued at \$225,000, all carried on at a cost of \$75,000 a year."

What was three hundred years in doing cannot be undone in thirty years. You cannot graft a fifteenth century civilization into a twentieth century civilization by the mere performance of mental gymnastics. An educated man on the streets with his hands in his pockets is not one whit more benefit to society than an ignorant man on the streets with his hands in his pockets."

What are some of the conditions in the South that need your urgent help and attention? Eighty-five per cent of my people in the Gulf States are on the plantations in the country districts, where a large majority are still in ignorance, without habits of thrift or economy; are in debt, mortgaging their crops to secure food; paying, or attempting to pay, a rate of interest that ranges between 20 and 40 per cent; living in one room cabins on rented land, where schools are in session in these country districts from three to four months in the year taught in places, as a rule, that have little resemblance to school-houses. Each colored child in these States has spent on his education about \$7.00, while each child in Massachusetts has spent on him this year for education between \$18 and \$20. What state of morality or practical Christianity you may expect when as many as six, eight, and even ten, cook, eat, sleep, get sick, and die in one room, I need not explain."

Stomach, sometimes called waterbrash, and burning pain, distress, nausea, dyspepsia, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This it accomplishes because with its wonderful power as a blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates an appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and raises the health tone. In cases of dyspepsia and indigestion it seems to have "a magic touch."

"For over 12 years I suffered from sour

Stomach

with severe pains across my shoulders, and great distress. I had violent nausea, and would leave me very weak and faint, difficult to get my breath. These spells came oftener and more severe. I did not receive any lasting benefit from physicians, but found such happy effects from a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I took several bottles and mean to always keep it in the house. I am now able to do all my work, which for six years I have been unable to do. My husband and son have also been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla—for pains in the back, and after the grip. I gladly recommend this grand blood medicine." MRS. PETER BURBY, Leominster, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, 51.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver and Sick Headache, 75 cents.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, 51.

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